

C. P. McDANIEL, Editor.  
G. D. GERE,  
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS  
The SOUTHERN MARKSMAN will be published every Tuesday at five dollars in advance or six dollars at the end of the year. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. No subscription can be received for less than six months, nor will any discontinuance be made until all dues are paid.  
All communications to the editor, postage must be paid and the name of the writer given to insure publication.

From the New Orleans Bee.  
FROM VERA CRUZ.

We are indebted to the captain of the *Meteor*, for the following ample and highly interesting details respecting the expedition and the attack upon the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa.

After the arrival of Admiral Baudin off the coast of Mexico, Mr. Leroy, one of the commanders, was despatched to the city of Mexico, to make known to the government the ultimatum of France. A few days after he returned, without bringing any satisfactory reply. The next morning a letter was received, in which Mr. Baudin was requested to repair to Jalapa, order to deal with the envoys of the government, and to send away a part of his forces, that Mexico might not appear to be compelled to yield to violence. The admiral consented to the first conditions, but refused positively to listen to the second. He therefore took his departure, and was saluted with a salvo of nineteen guns on his entrance into Vera Cruz.

On his return, he stated that the envoys had accepted all the conditions imposed by France, with a single exception, viz: that by virtue of which Mexico was to authorize sales by retail to be made by the French, and that the envoys had wished to consult the government respecting this point. Mr. Baudin added, that he had granted them a few days more, but as at the expiration of this period, the replies still continued unsatisfactory, hostilities would immediately commence.

On the morning of the 27th, the bomb vessels *Cyclops* and *Vulcan*, were towed by the steamboats as far as the middle of the shoals which bound the eastern side, where they anchored. The *Nesede*, commanded by the admiral, the *Gloire*, and *Iphigénie*, took their places after, and in the line. In the mean while, some of the Mexican envoys went on board of the admiral's vessel and sought to obtain a respite. At twenty-five minutes past two, they left the frigate. The signal to prepare for action was given at 23 minutes past two; the fire commenced, and continued nearly four hours without intermission. The Prince de Joinville, unwilling to remain an idle spectator, asked permission of Admiral Baudin to take a part in the action, and without waiting for his reply, raised the tri-colored flag on board the *Crocodile*, discharged a broadside at the fortress, and kept up for some time a heavy fire. The *Crocodile* was struck by several bullets. The bomb shells effected most dreadful havoc within the fortress. The situation of the powder magazine being known, shells were thrown directly upon the spot. Three of them exploded with so much violence that the decks of several of the French vessels at the distance of more than a mile were strewn with their fragments. The *Carallero*, one of the strongest towers of the fort exploded about 5 o'clock, P. M. The portions of the fort demolished by the frigates were in a most deplorable condition, the embrasures being entirely dismantled and battered to pieces. At 5 o'clock, the guns of the Mexicans were nearly silenced.

The frigate *La Gloire* was then removed by the steamboat *Meteor*. The fire of the two others continued until nightfall. It was then kept up solely by the bomb vessels. Just as the frigate *Admiral* was about to set sail, a canoe approached from the fortress, and demanded a truce, that the dead and the wounded who were buried under the ruins might be withdrawn. The admiral replied that he could not grant a truce, but that he would send a summons to capitulate, and that if it were not signed by six o'clock, A. M. of the 28th, he would recommence his attack on the fort and city. The terms of surrender were accepted, and at break of day all the boats of the squadron were sent to carry off the rest of the garrison. The surgeons of the different vessels were likewise sent to attend the wounded of the enemy, who were subsequently removed to Vera Cruz.

In this action which was continued, two hours and a half by two of the frigates, and four by the third, eight thousand balls and three hundred and twenty bombs were thrown into the fortress. On the French side 5 men were killed, one of whom was a midshipman, and thirty-three wounded, 2 of whom were officers.

The Mexicans lost from five to six hundred men, killed and wounded.

In case this attack had proved unsuccessful, a force composed of 500 marines and 300 canoes was ready to assault the fort, and the steamboats being furnished with bridges to be cast upon the walls, the castle would have been carried by assault.

The Mexicans have suffered immensely; the captain of the *Meteor*, with whom we conversed, gave us a touching description of the carnage. The shore was covered with the dead and dying, and the piteous cries of the latter were heard amid all the din and tumult of the battle.

We must not omit adding that, throughout this affair the conduct of admiral Baudin was marked by generosity. He refrained from firing upon the city, and though he was strongly advised to attack the fort during the night, which would have given him an immense advantage, he replied that he would only fight the enemy in the day. The other vessels belonging to the squadron, took no share in the action, as there

was not room enough for their operations.

The French vessels still continue to cruise in the neighborhood of the coast of Mexico, to prevent the entrance of vessels in any other port than that of Vera Cruz.

We are told that the English consul had requested admiral Baudin to spare his house if he attacked the city. The admiral promised to observe his request. By a curious fatality the only bomb that reached the town, fell and exploded near the dwelling of this functionary, carrying away a portion of the roof.

The French Squadron now consists of 23 vessels.

The three frigates and two bomb vessels anchored under the fire of the fort, which was protected by 160 pieces of ordnance. The port of Vera Cruz is now opened to all nations. The other parts of Mexico will remain in a state of blockade, until intelligence from the city of Mexico shall arrive.

Admiral Baudin has consented to permit General Rincon to keep one thousand men at Vera Cruz for the maintenance of public order and tranquillity. The remainder of the troops, amounting to between 3 and 4000 men, have been sent away. Gen. Rincon has, moreover, agreed that the relations between Vera Cruz and the interior of the country should be completely re-established.

No treaty had as yet been concluded, though deputies had been sent to Mexico for the accomplishment of this purpose.

From the Vicksburg Sentinel.  
BANK SPECULATIONS.

This country seems destined to suffer from the rivalry between the Union Bank and Mr. Biddle for the control of the cotton trade. Between them our merchants must inevitably be prostrated immediately and ultimately the planters. If, instead of advancing \$60 as the Union Bank proposes, for 400 lbs. of cotton, and as Mr. Biddle's Agent proposes to advance an indefinite but "liberal" sum, these monsters would oppose each other fairly in the market and buy our planters' cotton at \$60 a bale, not with their wretched irredeemable stamps, but with specie or its equivalent, then our planters would be really benefited by the operation. But as the planters will be compelled to pay a heavy interest on this enormous advance, and at the same time to make up the deficiency, when H. & B. or the Barings, shall have sold the cotton in Liverpool, they will find they have been doing a losing business when the day of settlement comes. The Barings are to have the commissions for the sale of the Union Bank cotton, and of course Humphreys & Biddle will sell for Philadelphia's monopolist. But independent of the odious and injurious monopoly, there are two points in which the planters are forced for the benefit of the Union Bank and its competitor Mr. Biddle. In the first place, from the immense amount of business in the hands of Humphreys & Biddle and the Barings, it is impossible for them to be able to do as much justice to the planter in the sale of his cotton as other houses less embarrassed with business. How can one house do as much justice to the sale of 260,000 bales of cotton as another house of equal business capacity can do to 30,000 bales? Each will charge the same commission for their labor; but it is obvious that each cannot render the planter the same measure of justice. It matters not however to the gamblers who advances on the cotton, how it is sold, the planter must make up the deficiency.

But this is not the only harvest which the bank gamblers reap from this system of advancing on cotton. They in the first place charge the planter discount on his note the very moment that he deposits his cotton with the Bank. The next day the bank managers ship the same cotton to Liverpool and draw on it to the amount of \$100,000 a bale, or perhaps more, sell the bills of exchange and pocket the whole amount, premium for exchange and all.

This is a fund for further speculation, which the planter has actually put in the hands of the Bank gamblers. The very day after the planter gets his money, a cotton being 8 per cent. discount, the Bank pockets four-fifths of the amount on the speculation, for the planter gets no credit on his notes until account sales all have been received in this country! The Bank it will clearly be seen, has the use of the planter's money nearly a whole year without allowing him a cent interest on it. It is true the Bank will be charged in Liverpool with interest at 3 or 4 per cent. on the advances. But this small interest only runs for the short time between the payment of the bills in Liverpool and the sale of the cotton. For instance on the 1st of January, 1839, a planter delivers to Mr. I. W. (the director but now the cotton agent of the Union Bank) one thousand bales of cotton. He goes to the Bank at Jackson, and receives \$60,000, minus the discount for one year, which at 8 per cent. is \$480. He therefore receives only \$59,520. But before he reaches Jackson, Mr. I. W. ships the cotton to the Barings on board the *Jennett* or the *Clifton*, and draws on Barings for \$45 or \$50 a bale; say \$50 and add to this the premium on sterling exchange, now 10 1/2 per cent. and the Bank pockets \$55,250 on the very cotton which the planter has put in the hands of its agent, before he has even received the

advance from the Bank. This bill and the cotton are perhaps six weeks in finding their way to Liverpool. The Bank will then have to pay interest on \$50,000, at the rate of perhaps 3 per cent. until this cotton is sold. If the Barings are hard pushed they will of course throw it into market and sell it for what it will bring. If they sell it on the 1st of May, then they will be charged with 2 1/2 months interest, which at 3 per cent. per annum, will amount to \$312 50. As the Barings or Humphreys and Biddle are never in any hurry sending account sales, the Bank may receive them in August. It will then be seen that the Directors of these Banks and the little clique of flatterers they patronize, have had the use of this planter's money to the amount of \$55,250 from the first of January to the first of August for the mere trifles of \$12 50. The ruin and desolation which will visit a country, when its immense productions are all thus thrown into the hands of a few men who are already deeply involved in gambling speculations, must alarm every lover of his country, and arouse the honest men of all political parties, to one great and glorious effort to crush the daring monster. If they do not rise in their majesty and prostrate this infamous engine of plunder and speculation, every solvent man in Mississippi will be compelled to seek some other state, where his capital and labor will not be at the mercy of bands of daring gamblers whether directed by the Union Bank of Mississippi or the United States Bank of Pennsylvania.

From the Washington Globe.  
NEW YORK DEFLATION.  
The Evening Post brings intelligence of a still more direct mode of "bankrupting the Treasury"—that consummation so devoutly wished, and so diligently labored for by the whole Federal party—than any of which we have yet had an example. Mr. Swartwout, that universal Whig favorite for collector, whose reappointment by Gen. A. Jackson was so earnestly desired by the Federal merchants of New York, is detected as defaulter for more than a \$1,000,000 by the recently appointed collector and accounting officers of the Government.

The correspondent of the National Intelligencer endeavors to load the Administration with this defalcation of Mr. Swartwout, although occurring under that Federal system which it has in vain endeavored to change for one of rigid accountability and heavy penalties; and which change has been alone prevented by an undivided opposition to it on the part of the whole Federal party.

It is a remarkable fact that the experience of the State Governments, as well as of the General Government, proves that the divided responsibility of keeping the public treasure between banks and collectors, has opened the way to the most abominable peculation to which their treasuries have ever been subject. In Kentucky they have had two defaulting treasurers, and in both instances they were expressly bound to make all their deposits with the Bank of Kentucky. The legislative investigation of the famous case of John P. Thomas, showed that he was in the habit of lending money, in large amounts, to merchants and others, drawing it out on his checks from the bank, and annually filling the vacuum for a few days, by putting in his note and having it discounted at bank, and placing the amount to the credit of the Government until after the Legislative committee passed on his accounts. By this collusion of the officers of the Bank with the Treasurer, the deficit in the Treasury of Kentucky was concealed for years from the examining committees. Of the process by which the defaulting Treasurers in Virginia—who were also, by law required to make the State bank the depository of the public money—concealed the dilapidation of the public treasure entrusted to them, we know not.

Upon what system Mr. Swartwout conducted and concealed his enormous defalcations, we have not heard. We understand that the deeply laid and widely extended contrivances to effect and conceal the frauds, have not yet been thoroughly penetrated by the officers engaged in exploring them. Whether he made his account's balance by fictitious credits or merchants' bonds, we know not, but have some reason to believe this was the case. We remember to have heard that when he was before the Senate for reappointment in 1834 he brought some of his checks on, and explained satisfactorily to the committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Webster was chairman, the state of his accounts, and received the entire approbation of the Federal majority of that body, on whom he was pressed by merchants of New York, in the interest of the then predominant party in that body.

The assertion of the Intelligencer's correspondent in New York that the greater part of this defalcation "happened when he was depositing the public money under the new Sub Treasury arrangements" is utterly false. We learn that so far as the investigation has proceeded, it appears that the peculations commenced as early as 1830, and continued three years under the United States Bank system, and three or four under the deposit system of State banks. What portion has happened since May, 1837, is not yet known, but from time until

March, 1838, when Mr. S. went out of office—having been supplanted in it by direction of the present President—enough was not collected in money, at the port of New York, to pay the current expenses and debentures of the merchants. Hence no collection to any excess of money existed; and this disproves conclusively the Intelligencer's statement "that the most of the default happened since Mr. Swartwout deposited the public money as Mr. Hoyt now deposits his in special deposite on his own account." The collector could have no money, under the circumstances, to retain to be deposited in bank to his own private credit, or to the credit of the Treasurer, or to be held by him in any way as a Sub-Treasurer.

Another graceless expedient is resorted to, to cast the odium of Swartwout's conduct on the Administration by which he has been expelled and exposed. He was originally a friend of Gen. Jackson, and appointed by him. This is true, but they forget to say that he was the favorite of the New York merchants—was reappointed to their general joy—has been in close intimacy with them throughout the whole of their warfare upon the present administration—was chairman of the great Conservative meeting of Federalists, in the city of New York, which gave the first direction to the late campaign against the Administration, charging it with all manner of abuse in relation to the public money, and especially in diverting it from the use of the merchants—in this way took a prominent part in the united effort made by them to defeat the election of the present Chief Magistrate—was always his personal and political opponent, and never, for one moment, had his countenance or confidence. Indeed, Mr. Swartwout once declared to us that he would not hold office under Mr. Van Buren, if elected President, and his reason for it soon became apparent. He was ousted by Mr. Van Buren, who was saluted on the occasion by the universal wailings of the great merchants of New York, and of their presses.

From the Washington Chronicle.  
PRODUCERS AND NON-PRODUCERS.

At the head of the non-productive class are the Merchants. They are by far the most numerous body of non-producers, the most wealthy, and consequently, the most influential portion of the community. In fact, they are the privileged order in this Republic, the princes of the land, the chartered nobility. They control the legislation of the country. At their bidding banking and other institutions are incorporated without stint, which they manage for their own particular benefit. Whenever they so direct, large sums of money are appropriated for their convenience, and fleets sent to the most distant parts of the earth to protect their trade, from which they derive immense profits. The cities and large towns are the strong holds of their power. In them their influence is supreme. There the press, that mighty lever of public opinion, is subject to their control, and so are the working classes. Being the chartered nobility of the land, they are the organizers and controllers of all the incorporated institutions. From the great cities, the grand centers of their potency, their influence is extended throughout every town and village shop-keepers are found, or banking, manufacturing or other privileged establishments are located, and from thence it reaches the dwellings of the laboring classes, a large portion of whom are the debtors and servants of the trading gentry.

This mercantile Aristocracy in their habits and style of living far excel any other portion of the community. In the great cities the splendor and internal arrangements of their dwellings equal those of the privileged orders of Europe. Their habits are as luxurious and their bad examples as pernicious to sound morals, and as destructive to republican feelings and simplicity of manners, as are the habits and examples of the Aristocracy of the old world. As the banks are under their control, they, of course, have it in their power to command the suffrages of large numbers of the people in their employ and immediately dependent on them for a subsistence. They also exercise much influence over a very considerable part of the agricultural population who are their debtors, and consequently their servants. In fine, their wealth, power and influence, are mighty, and if they continue to increase for years to come in the same ratio that they have since the establishment of this Government, it is very evident that the time is not distant when the mercantile class will be the governing class, and this Republic become subject to an oligarchy of traders.

Next to merchants are the professional men the lawyers, doctors, &c. As they obtain their wealth from the avails of productive labor in common with the merchants, their interest is necessarily identified with them, but being a less numerous and wealthy body, their influence is neither as obvious nor as seemingly commanding as that of the trading interest, in reality it is exceedingly great. Hitherto this professional class, particularly the lawyers, have been the chief officeholders, and as legislators, have so shaped the statutes of the country as to give to the non-productive class many ad-

vantages over the producers. As the auxiliaries of the merchants, they have legislated into existence privileged moneyed institutions, privileged institutions of learning, and various other establishments, all of which are hostile to free government. But we forbear to enlarge on the subject. Suffice it to say, that the course of legislation hitherto pursued, has been anti-republican in its character and tendency, and if persisted in, will entirely destroy our free institutions.

Comparing productive labor to a gigantic but good natured animal, the non-productive classes are seated upon its back with a determination to ride it for their own convenience. The merchants occupy the front seat, next the lawyers, then the doctors, and so on. The main object of the riders has been to quiet the animal, as they know full well that the consequence would be if it were to become restless, and throw them off. Hence their wits have ever been at work to invent plausible arguments that would have a soothing effect, and thus reconcile the poor animal to its fate. That they have been too successful in their plans, is abundantly verified by the present oppressed and degraded condition of labor, but whether they will succeed as well in future as they have heretofore, time alone can determine. Judging from the present appearance of things in the old world, we are inclined to think they will not. There the animal is already very uneasy, and we should not be at all surprised if it finally unsaddled some of its riders who have grown fat and clumsy in their easy places.

LEVI WOODBURY.

The recent Democratic triumphs are intimately connected with the fame of this incorruptible public servant. His steady adherence to the prominent measures of the Administration, the specie circular and the Independent Treasury, is proudly vindicated by the American democracy. No abuse, no misrepresentation, no ridicule, no opposition deterred him from an onward course. When the whole pack of bank minions were unknelt and gave tongue in his pursuit, his friends feared lest the shock would be too violent, and lest in an evil day he might fall into the hands of his enemies. But "the sober second thought" of the people sustained him, and great is his reward in the approbation of his own conscience, and the grateful remembrance of his countrymen.

The actual settler, and the poor man who now seeks forty, or his eighty acres, or his quarter section of land, is indebted to Mr. Woodbury for his faithful adherence to the specie circular, that there is yet a foot of land for him to enter, that was not grasped by the greedy speculator, who carried trunks full of blank and executed bank paper to the land offices, there to be signed, and who would have resold the land at \$5 and \$10 per acre. Thousands of independent yeomen, will owe their homes and all their comforts in the smiling valleys and the fruitful plains of the West, to the unyielding firmness and independence of Mr. Woodbury, and will rejoice that his devotion to their best interests has made them independent farmers, and saved them from becoming the oppressed and dependent tenants of purse proud landlords. The whole nation may rejoice, that the firmness of his officer sustaining and carrying out the views of Mr. Van Buren and his illustrious predecessor, checked the extravagant issues of the banks and saved the whole West from universal bankruptcy.—Ohio Statesman.

From the Vicksburg Sentinel.  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.

SIR:—The proceedings of the Bank Convention, held in this city, on the 3d inst., published in your paper of yesterday's date, close with the remarks that "the delinquency of the Clinton Real Estate Banking Company of Hinds County, was present, but declined voting." I beg leave to accompany this statement with the reason why I declined voting. When I took my seat in the Convention, I stated distinctly to that body, that the question of resumption, was one which I considered more especially referable to those Banks which had suspended, and therefore did not desire to enter into its discussion, or in any way influence its decision. That the Banking Company of Hinds, would redeem its issues in specie, or checks on New York or New Orleans. Respectfully,  
E. PICKETT.

Vicksburg, 5th Dec. 1838.

Popular Errors.—That a contract, made on Sunday, is not binding.

That, in order to exclude a child from a share in his father's estate, the father's will must give him something, however small, or mention him, in any manner.

That a lawyer to succeed in his profession, is obliged to utter falsehood.

That the citation of many books or the use of learned words, is a sign of learning.

That persons who clamor for practice as better than theory, and are celebrated by themselves and their friends as prac-

tical men, are always more trustworthy than those whom they deride as theorists. The former have usually no guide but their own (often narrow) experience; the latter sometimes have the lights gathered by a thousand clear and active minds, and a ring ages of diligent and enlarged observation. A properly constructed theory is the methodized, the digested result, of what has been seen and done by hundreds of "practical men."

That a first love is nee sordidly purer, or stronger, than a second, or third, or fourth love.

That keeping the door open in cold weather, is conducive to health.

That other people have not as many, or as great causes of unhappiness, as ourselves.

That any simpleton will do for a Legislator.

That a man, whom his neighbors would not trust with a hundred dollars of their own money, is fit to be trusted with the most important public interests.

That education consists only in being sent to school, or in book learning.

That political consistency is shown by adhering constantly to the same men, through all changes of conduct and opinion.

That it is inconsistency to think with one party on some points, and with an opposite party on other points.—Ver. Star

A GEM WORTH GATHERING INTO THE GARNER OF MEMORY.—When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies within me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon the tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see tombs of parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must soon follow; when I see kings lying with those who deposed them, when I consider rivals laid side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions and debates of mankind; when I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago; I consider that great day when all of us shall be contemporaries, and make our appearance together.—Addison.

TEXAS.—Every citizen of proper age is ordered under arms in this new and interesting republic, to repel a threatened invasion of the Comanche Indians on their borders. It is said in the *Picayune*, that the Comanches number 10,000 warriors, but want of provisions prevents them from bringing more than 1,000 of them to bear on any one point.—Sentinel.

From the Albany Argus.

THE WEAPONS OF FEDERALISM.

THE "REIGN OF TERROR" RENAYED: We ask the attention of every American citizen to the following facts, showing the foul and disgraceful means by which the Moneyed Aristocracy seek to overawe and prostrate the Democracy.

We assert then, and we challenge contradiction, that large numbers of persons from the canal and river, RESIDENTS OF REMOTE COUNTIES, (congressedly so)—afforded their votes at the fourth ward poll, yesterday, and the day before, led up from the basin or the docks below, by federal bank whips—at whose instigation, and under challenges from republicans, they SWORE IN THEIR VOTES—affirming under the solemnity of an oath, that they had RESIDED SIX MONTHS IN THIS COUNTY!

That these men, thus brought up to the polls and induced to swear in their votes, all voted the federal ticket, and were marshalled, countenanced and instigated to incur this fearful responsibility, by leading federal bank whips!

That it has been found next to impossible to procure warrants for the arrest and punishment of the persons who are believed to have fraudulently voted—the federal magistrates being any where but on the spot, or where they can be found in season—and that meanwhile the offenders escape!

That a single instance, where a person had been arrested on a warrant for falsely swearing in his vote, at the third ward poll, and taken to the police office—he was discharged without examination by a federal officer, after a private interview between him and the person under arrest!

That another person, arrested for a like offence, was bailed by one of the whig inspectors of election, and Thurlow Weed! And is of course at large, and ready to vote again elsewhere, or to forfeit his bail should that be deemed preferable to the ordeal of a judicial examination.

In addition, read the following from the N. Y. N-w Era, of Monday Evening:—  
HORRIBLE DISCOVERY!—Democrats detained in Dungeons!

A SECRETLY SV RN INQUIRY.

A NEW REIGN OF TERROR!

The Federal Magistrates in a secret league to arrest unoffending Republicans under false pretences, and keep them in prison until after the election, to prevent their voting!

More than ONE HUNDRED are now locked up in Dungeons!

Republican citizens!—We hasten to inform you that you are every moment liable to be seized under false pretences, and incarcerated in dungeons until after the election! The diabolical secret has been betrayed, that the captains of the watch, and their subalterns in their several districts, who are all satellites of AARON CLARK, together with a large band of constables, sworn in for the purpose, and SWORN TO SECURE POLICE to arrest, in the public streets and houses, great numbers of Democratic voters under the pretence that they are "disorderly," and then to incarcerate them in prison until after the election.